

- ODEC 1952

RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY

ANNUAL REPORT



for the year

- 1951 -

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Council:-

Councillor W.J. Roberts, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor R.H. Williams.

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor O.R. Jones  
Councillor E.T. Jones  
Councillor W. Thomas  
Councillor W.R. Pierce  
Councillor O.E. Jones  
Councillor Capt. W. Parry Jones  
Councillor T.R. Williams  
Councillor H. Wyn Williams  
Councillor G.R. Roberts  
Councillor Rev. J. Lambert Jones, B.A.  
Councillor E.G. Owen  
Councillor G.R. Parry  
Councillor J. Owen  
Councillor R.H. Williams  
Councillor Rev. R.O. Roberts  
Councillor O.J. Thomas  
Councillor O.R. Jones  
Councillor E. Rowlands  
Councillor T.R. Davies  
Councillor J.O. Williams  
(resigned July, 1951)  
Councillor T. L. Evans  
Councillor J. Lewis  
Councillor W.J. Roberts, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Sanitary Inspector:-

F.I. Rowlands M.R., San: I.

To the Chairman and Member of the  
Health Committee,  
Valley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the Health of your District for the year 1951.

In the section dealing with Vital Statistics it will be seen that there has been a tendency towards a Birth Rate increase as is shown by the figures 189 and 223 for the respective years 1950 and 1951 reflecting a rate increase (corrected) of from 18.6 to 21.4. The comparable figures for England & Wales are 15.3 and 15.5 (i.e. a slight decline).

On the other hand the Death Rates also show an increase during 1951 as compared to those for 1950 :- the relative corrected figures are 12.45 as to 10.9. The nation wide figures have also shown an increase of 11.6 to 12.5. It will be seen that there has been an appreciable increase in the total number of deaths during the year under review, although no increase causation can be definitely traced to any single factor in the realm of preventative medicine. It is interesting to note the increase has arisen in relation to both males and females but that the former has been almost treble the latter (as 18 is to 7). It is of further note that this District conforms with the National trend in so much that there has been a very marked increase in the causes of death from vascular (i.e. blood vessel) and from coronary (i.e. heart) troubles. There have, in fact, been double the number of male deaths and more than double the number of female deaths from blood vessel diseases such as high blood pressure. Whilst male coronary (heart) deaths have trebled and female have increased from 4 to 10.

Tuberculous deaths have advanced from 2 to 5 (4 of them being of the lung type of disease). An investigation into these tuberculous deaths has not revealed any point of particular preventative note. There has been a fall in the cancer deaths.

Notifications of Infectious diseases have shown a marked increase of 50 to 324, all amongst juveniles, due to epidemics of whooping cough (32), measles (278)- neither of which produced any fatalities. In the second half of the year there was an occurrence that in its local significance was large enough, but in its wider significance and potential ramifications and dangers, is put forward as most alarming in spite of the multifarious and involved legislation in various forms directed towards the production and retail procedures and control of the milk industry. In the case cited the matter was revealed in the first instance, - purely by accident, - as a result of a cow, (on becoming a casualty from injury), being sent to a slaughterhouse where the slaughtermen, on becoming suspicious of the animal as a result of their long experience of dealing with cattle, immediately segregated the beast prior to killing.

After slaughter, your Sanitary Inspector found it necessary to completely condemn the carcass outright and to take other appropriate steps. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed and visited the farm, the County Food & Drugs Officer readily cooperated in sampling from the remaining members of the herd. On 18.10.51 I served a notice under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 - Regulation 20 (2) by which the dairy farmer concerned was required to ensure that the milk produced was suitably heated prior to its being sold for human consumption. It was not found advisable to rescind this order for seven months, during which time a total of five milking cows were destroyed and found to be infected with tuberculosis. This figure represented as much as 25% of the original milking herd.

Laboratory investigations proved that tubercle bacilli were actually present in the raw milk which in bulk in October amounted to over 20 gallons - all previously sold raw to an area populated by the residents of a seaside resort. It may be assumed that earlier in the season this dangerous milk had amounted to 30 gallons daily and had been unsuspectingly consumed by both residents and a considerable number of holiday visitors both staying in the area or visiting the locality whilst on motor bus or motor car tours. It is, of course, quite impossible to estimate how many residential children in the area have become infected, nor how many children have carried the infection back with them to the homes elsewhere. It is to be sincerely hoped, that no matter how much tangled milk legislation there may already exist that, in terms of practical politics and effect, the Ministers concerned will ensure that the possibility of the recurrence of such a shocking danger to the unsuspecting public will be dealt with at once.

It is not suggested that this case is so much an argument in favour of compulsory pasteurisation of all milks, as a warning that circumstances should be such that tuberculous herds (at least of such a degree as described above) should not have been allowed to occur. This incident points to the need for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis under the revised Attested Herds Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture, and also for the specification by the Ministry of Food of the area under the Food & Drugs Act.

In conclusion, I should, yet again, like to thank the Chairman and Members for their interest, and the Clerk and Officers of the Council for their willing co-operation and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. Roberts

Medical Officer of Health.



# GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	58,784
Population (Registrar General's mid. 1951 estimate)					12,210
Rateable Value (on 1.4.51) ..	...	...	...	...	£43,931
Sum represented by a penny rate (on 1.4.51)...					£175.19.9

## No. of rateable premises:

Dwelling Houses...	...	...	2,824
Farm Houses	...	...	686
Business Premises.	...	...	194
Miscellaneous	...	...	412
Total			<u>4,116</u>

# VITAL STATISTICS.

## Live Births (Actual Occurences).

	<u>1950</u>			<u>1951</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	79	89	168	107	100	207
Illegitimate	11	10	21	9	7	16
	<u>90</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>223</u>

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.17.

## Birth Rate (Total).

	<u>1950</u>	
Valley.	15.94 (Crude)	18.6 (Corrected)
	<u>1951.</u>	
Valley	18.26 (Crude)	21.4 (Corrected)
England & Wales	15.5	

## Stillbirths.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) = 21.92  
 Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) for  
 England & Wales is 23, Anglesey 19.

Stillbirths (continued).

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population = 0.41  
England & Wales = 0.36

Deaths (Total).

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
86	83	169
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The Death Comparability factor is 0.90

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population = 13.84.  
Corrected Rate = 12.45 (1950 = 10.9)  
England & Wales = 12.5 (1950 = 11.6)

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Deaths Under One Year of Age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 44.84  
England & Wales = 29.6  
Wales & Monmouthshire = 35.5  
Anglesey = 55.0

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 22.42.  
England & Wales = 18.8 (1950 = 18.)  
Anglesey = 28.0

# CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	2
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	0	1
Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	1	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach... ..	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	0	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	0	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	9	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	7	17
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	12	6
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	2	5
Other heart disease ... ..	9	10
Other circulatory disease ... ..	3	5
Influenza ... ..	8	7
Pneumonia ... ..	3	3
Bronchitis ... ..	2	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	2	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	3	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	12	6
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	0
All other accidents ... ..	2	1
TOTAL	86	83

## Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.

### Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis).

Table showing cases notified during the year, classified in age groups

Disease	1-4yrs	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-44	45-64	65 & over.
Whooping Cough	10	18	4	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	2	2	4
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Measles	75	148	34	13	8	-	-

### Tuberculosis.

Fifteen cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year. Of these, eleven were pulmonary and four were due to tubercular glands. Of these four, none were from the area supplied by milk from the farm referred to elsewhere.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

A total of 129 children were vaccinated, of which 19 were re-vaccinations.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation (as also vaccination against smallpox) is largely carried out through the County Health Services. Within this District, of children of pre school age, 58.6% have been protected against diphtheria, and of age 5 - 15 years the figure is 73.1. These figures compare respectively for the previous year with 34.5% and 74.2%. The overall juvenile protection percentage is 60.7 compared with 60.0 for 1950.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by  
the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of.		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	32	13	6	—
Factories not inc- luded above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Author- ity.	48	—	—	—
TOTAL	80	13	6	—

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences: Unsuitable or defective.	4	4
TOTAL	6	6

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

#### Section 47.

A middle aged woman, in respect of whom the Local Justices had granted an order late the previous year, was removed to Part III of the Valley Hospital, as she was in need of care and attention. The sanitary conditions of her cottage were deplorable, and she was totally incapable of looking after herself. The original order was for a period of three months, but this was later extended by the Justices for a similar period. Since then the woman has become a voluntary inmate of the home.

Another order, granted at the same time in respect of a more elderly woman, lapsed before suitable accommodation could be provided, and a further application was not made.

One new application was made to the Justices in respect of an elderly man, who was definitely in need of care and attention, but on the strength of an undertaking given on behalf of relatives an order for removal was not granted.

Renewal orders were granted by the Justices in respect of the two women removed at the end of the previous year, after which both became voluntary inmates, and later in the year the elder passed away, and the other moved to a mental home.

#### Section 50.

It was necessary to bury one person, under the provisions of this section.

#### Water Supply.

There is no great progress to report regarding the improvement of water supplies in the area.

The construction of the County Water Scheme is progressing favourably notwithstanding the many difficulties that have to be overcome. The Cefni works were completed and the plant is operating, but as no further main extensions were made in this area, it will be sometime before the benefit of a piped water supply will be realised. The public main supplies are therefore limited to the same areas as in previous years, and therefore, the greater part of the area remains dependent upon its numerous public and private wells.

The number of public wells remains at 83, and the volume of water available is rather limited, and the quality not always satisfactory. The supply in three wells failed completely in mid-summer. Repairs have been carried out to public wells on 71 occasions, new pumps provided where necessary, and piping renewed and extended for the benefit of consumers.

In the course of the year 61 samples of water were collected, three from public wells and the remainder from private wells, and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. The following results were obtained:-

Public Wells.

Highly satisfactory	2	
Satisfactory	1	
	<u>3</u>	3

Private Wells.

Highly satisfactory	8	
Satisfactory	25	
Unsatisfactory	25	
	<u>58</u>	58
		<u>61</u>

Copies of the reports are supplied to the owners of the wells, and where unsatisfactory results have been obtained advice has been given on the work required to improve the quality of the water.

In those areas of the district where the piped water supply is under the control of the Anglesey County Council, the Water Department of that Authority arranges for the collection of samples from such mains and the results are generally satisfactory.

With regard to the small area supplied from the Rhosneigr Water Supply, which is controlled by the Valley Council, eight samples were collected in the course of the year and submitted for bacteriological examination and all were placed in Class I of the Ministry of Health classification.

Following the replacement of a crankshaft on one of the pumps, the whole of the machinery was overhauled before the summer months and no further mishap occurred. A burst main near the station was repaired, the fault being due to corrosion on the outer surface of the pipe which indicates that there is some acid reaction in the subsoil of this particular area.

Water service connections were provided for three additional premises, and two temporary services for building purposes on housing sites. There was no evidence of plumb-solvent action in any waters supplied through mains, but the seasonal taste and smell was present to some extent.

The particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number supplied from public mains are as follows:-

<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>HOUSES.</u>		<u>POPULATION.</u>	
	<u>Direct</u> (a).....	<u>Stand-pipe.</u> (b).....	(a).....	(b).....
Holyhead Rural	332	54	1,406	226
Llanfawellog. (Rhosneigr)	297	-	1,244	-
Llanfairyrneubwll.	17	-	71	-
Llanynghenedl. (Valley)	106	46	427	170
Rhoscolyn. (Four Mile Bridge)	30	15	114	66
	<u>782</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>3,262</u>	<u>462</u>
	897		3,724	



The population figures given above represent the normal winter average, whereas the peak summer population may be three times as great.

### Sewerage and Drainage.

Only two full scale sewerage schemes are owned and controlled by the Council at present time, viz.- Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay, and both schemes have been functioning in a very satisfactory manner.

The Rhosneigr scheme is operated entirely by gravitation and discharges the sewage without any treatment, direct into the sea, without the slightest trace of nuisance on any of the beaches, and no interference with bathing. The sea outfall was damaged during heavy gales and repaired, otherwise the maintenance work has been at a minimum.

The Trearddur Bay Scheme is operated by gravitation and pumping, and here again the maintenance has been very low, apart from the cost of the electric current and the usual overhaul of the machinery. Electricity cuts have had no ill effects on the machinery nor the general operation of the scheme.

The Council have also short lengths of sewers in those parts of the parish of Holyhead Rural which abut on the Urban District of Holyhead. These gravitation sewers serve 86 properties and link up by arrangement with the town sewers.

A further public inquiry was held in connection with the proposed Valley and Four Mile Bridge scheme, but the result was not known during the period covered by this report. A public inquiry was also held in connection with the proposed scheme for the village of Caergeiliog, but the result was not made known during 1951. No progress has been made yet with the schemes prepared for the villages of Aberffraw, Bodedern and Bryngwran, and the joint schemes with the Holyhead and Llangefni Urban District Councils.

At Bodffordd, a village scheme is in course of construction under the supervision of the Anglesey County Council as agents for this Council.

Minor repairs and maintenance work were carried out to existing drainage schemes of nine villages. As the result of representations made to the owners, 14 new drainage systems were carried out, six of which were connected to public sewers, but the remainder were dependant upon cesspools or septic tanks. The drainage of three new privately built houses was also approved, one of which connected to public sewers.

### Public Cleansing.

#### Domestic House Refuse.

Further extentions of this service have been made to outlying properties and new housing estates, but it has not been possible to give a more frequent service in some areas. A new vehicle was brought into service at the end of the year, and the old Austin vehicle was disposed of. There was very little illness amongst the drivers and attendants of the two vehicles.

Three refuse tips are operated by the Council and are maintained in a fair condition, though not strictly controlled. The joint usage of a fourth tip with the Holyhead Urban District Council has been terminated, but the joint arrangement with the Trecelyn Rural District Council for the collection of refuse in certain areas continues to function properly. Rat infestations of the three tips are kept under control, as they are treated regularly every three months by the Council's Rodent Operator.

Complaints from householders regarding the non-collection of refuse were greatly reduced, and nine preliminary notices to provide dustbins were served on householders. Indiscriminate tipping of refuse on open spaces has become a menace, and it is difficult to trace the offenders. The beaches at the principal holiday resorts were cleansed regularly during the summer months.

### Night Soil.

This service has been similarly extended to outlying premises and new housing estates.

### Nuisances.

Seventy two cases of nuisances were investigated, entailing 108 visits to the premises concerned. The nuisances may be classified as follows:-

Animals (live)	2
Animals (dead)	13
Cleansing of premises	2
Defective cesspools	2
Defective drains (surface water)	13
"          "          (soil)	20
Insanitary premises	4
Privy	1
Refuse accumulation	9
Stream pollution	6
	<hr/>
	72
	<hr/>

In one case only was it necessary to resort to a statutory notice, but five preliminary notices had not been complied with owing to their recent service.

### Shops.

At the end of the year, 124 shops were operating in the area, three less than the previous year, and 102 were connected with the food trade. As mentioned in previous reports the majority of the shops are operated by the owners and their families, and in 12 only are assistants from outside sources employed. The premises are well maintained, and improvements have been carried out in several. Washing facilities, with a supply of hot water, is still the greatest fault.



The amended classification is as follows:-

Bakers	3
Boot Shop	1
Butchers	19
Chemist	1
Chip Shops	3
Cycle and Radio Shops	3
Drapers	6
Furniture	1
Grocers	69
Grocers and Chip Shop	1
Grocer and General Dealers	2
Greengrocers	3
Hairdressing Saloons	3
Ironmongers	5
Stationery	2
Sweet Shops	2
	<hr/>
	124
	<hr/>

#### Camping Sites and Caravans.

The numbers of licensed caravan sites were increased to six, and there are also five operative licences in respect of individual moveable dwellings. Apart from the above, 66 other sites were used for tents and caravans for short periods during the summer months, and as they are so scattered control is difficult. Notices were served on owners of two sites where old bus bodies had been stationed, and four notices were served for the removal of caravans on other individual sites, all of which were complied with.

#### Housing.

Progress with housing schemes continues to be slow, mostly on account of the absence of piped water supply and sewage disposal works. With the advent of piped water supplies in the near future, and the fact that most housing sites are near villages, it is felt that sewerage schemes for the villages are necessary, and thus avoid the expense of constructing small plants for each individual housing site.

34 houses were completed during the year, viz.,

Aberffraw	6
Bodedern	8
Bodffordd	4
Cerrigoeinwen	6
Llanfachraeth	4
Gwalchmai	6
	<hr/>
	34
	<hr/>

### Housing (continued).

This brings the total number of houses owned by the Council, and occupied at the end of the year, to 114, erected as follows:-

Pre-war	26
War period	6
Post war	82
	<hr/>
	114
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, 6 houses were erected under licences granted to private builders, by the Council and Ministry of Works.

There was no systematic house to house inspection, but out of 53 houses inspected in the course of the year 12 were found to be unfit for occupation, four new cases of overcrowding discovered, and 18 were in need of repair. Preliminary notices were served upon the several owners, and a statutory notice was necessary in one case only.

In addition to the repair works covered by the previous paragraph, 23 building licences were issued, 7 for the erection of new houses by private builders, 5 for additions and alterations, 8 for repairs and 3 for reconditioning. In addition to the above the Ministry of Works have granted 18 licenses during the year for the execution of repairs and improvements to farmhouses, hotels etc. Up to the end of the year a total of 25 new houses had been erected by private builders since licensing commenced.

The former Women's Land Army Hostel at Valley was taken over, and following the necessary adaptations, nine temporary housing units were provided.

Thirteen applications were received for an Improvement Grant under the Housing Act, 1949, but for several reasons nine of the applications could not be entertained. Grants were approved in two cases, and the other two had been forwarded to the Ministry for approval.

Minor repairs were carried out on all the Housing Estates, and the houses on three estates were painted externally.

### Smoke Abatement.

There are no developments to report under this heading, as conditions previously reported continue.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Action in one case only was necessary, which proved satisfactory.

### Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no developments to report.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### Milk Supply.

Milk production in the area continues to be on the increase, and is under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture. A check has been kept on the distribution to consumers, but no samples were collected on behalf of the Council.

Two new licences were granted to traders as milk distributors under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, and two others were renewed.

### Meat.

As there are no Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses in the area, the completion of the table of inspections as directed by Circular 42/51 (Wales) is not necessary. However relief work has been carried out at the Holyhead Slaughterhouses when required, and the record of such work will be included in the report submitted by the officers of the Holyhead Urban District Council.

There are 16 butchers in the district, four less than the previous year. One butcher operates three shops and another two. Butchers from other districts also deliver meat to customers in the area. All meat is supplied from one of the three Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses situated in the County,

All shops are in a good clean condition, and improvements are being carried out gradually. There are cold storage facilities in nine of the shops, and this service will be extended when electricity becomes available in the several villages. Meat products are manufactured by nine butchers under hygienic conditions. Nineteen slaughtermen were granted renewals of their licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933. Three of these slaughtermen are employed in a local knackers' yard, and the remainder undertake the slaughter of pigs and sheep for farmers who obtain licences from the Ministry of Food in respect of their own stock.

### Other Foods.

Food shops have been referred to earlier in the report, and every effort is being made to up grade the conditions under which food is prepared and distributed, including delivery vans. There are no stalls in the area.

The number of Catering Establishments and Hotels remains at 51, and School Canteens number 15, as one school has been closed. As materials and appliances have become more plentiful on the market there are considerable improvements being carried out.

### Bakehouses.

There is no change in the number of bakeries, all of which supply bread by retail and wholesale. Notices to cleanse the premises were served on owners of two bakeries, otherwise the conditions are good.

### Ice Cream.

Twenty two premises have been registered for the sale of ice cream, three of which are also registered for manufacturing purposes. In each case the cold mix is used for the manufacture of the product. The appliances used in all premises are up to the required standard.

By arrangement with the County Food and Drugs Officer, 20 samples of ice cream were collected and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for bacteriological examination. The following results were obtained:-

Grade I	8
Grade II	11
Grade III	1
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>

### Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered in 49 retail and catering establishments as being unfit for human consumption, and disposed of in the usual manner:-

223	Tins,	Fruit.
144	"	Meats.
24	"	Milk.
26	"	Fish.
29	"	Vegetables.
34	lbs.	Dried Fruit.
520	"	Fresh Meat.
12½	"	Butter.
51½	"	Bacon.
15	packets	Cereals.
12	"	Cheese.
22½	dozen	Eggs.

### Fish and Poteto Frying Establishments.

These establishments have been reduced to seven in number, and are all in good condition. Some of these establishments operated for very short periods during the year.

### Knackers Yard.

There is only one licensed premises in the district, and the same conditions as previously reported still prevail.

### Diseases of Animals Act.

Nineteen notifications were received regarding the destruction of cattle under the above Act, and in all cases the disinfection was carried out under joint supervision with the police.



### Prevention of Damage by Pests.

The County Rodent Co-ordinating Committee, on whose behalf this Council acted as Administrating Authority, ceased to function as such at the end of June, as the majority of the Authorities concerned expressed a wish to sever their connection and administer the provisions of the new Act independently.

Consequently the Council appointed a Rodent Operator who commenced duties early in October. After attending a course of instruction at Manchester he was employed for the remainder of the year in dealing with 37 infestations.

### Disinfection.

Seventeen premises or parts thereof were disinfected following cases of suspected cases of infectious diseases or other causes, viz.-

Cancer	2
Diphtheria	1
Infantile Paralysis	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Tuberculosis	9
Miscellaneous	2
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

Following the removal of two other tuberculosis patients, it was not possible to disinfect the bedrooms as they were occupied by other patients, and in the case of a third patient disinfection services were declined.

Bedding was replaced on one case following the destruction of infected materials.

### Public Sanitary Conveniences.

A new convenience has been completed at Trearddur Bay, the second to be owned by the Council.

### Factories Act.

The number of premises now registered under the above Act has dropped to 80, 32 of which are in part A and 48 in Part B. There are no great improvements to report, but the general standard is good.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Frank I. Rowlands.

Sanitary Inspector.





